This record is a partial extract of the original cable. The full text of the original cable is not available.

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 TAIPEI 004049

STPDTS

DEPARTMENT FOR INR/R/MR, EAP/RSP/TC, EAP/PA, EAP/PD - ROBERT PALLADINO DEPARTMENT PASS AIT/WASHINGTON

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: OPRC KMDR KPAO TW
SUBJECT: MEDIA REACTION: CHINA'S "ANTI-SECESSION" LAW

A) "Both Sides Across the Taiwan Strait Should Not Miscalculate Each Other and [Two Sides Should ] Understand Correctly the Anti-Secession Law"

The centrist, pro-status quo "China Times" said in an editorial (12/22):

".Law is a weapon, which is what China learned from interacting with the international community these years. China proposes the `anti-secession law' in order to not only balance the `Taiwan Relations Act' on one hand, but deter the `public opinion of Taiwan independence' on the other.

"From the call of enacting the `unification law' to the evolution of the current `anti-secession law', the path of the adjustment in China's policy toward Taiwan is clear. The impact is that the allocation of resources afterwards will be changed accordingly. From the angle of preparing to conduct a military struggle toward Taiwan, `unification' and `sanctioning the independence' are two types of war that differ greatly. The former inevitably needs to occupy Taiwan effectively, and the latter has a wider range of options and feasible approaches. Moreover, the definition of secession and the use of force involved in the `anti-secession law' will be used by the Chinese military as the political guidance to the build-up of forces and to prepare for war in the future.

"There have been disturbances in cross-Strait relations for the last five decades, however, the current political cleavage has never occurred before. China will adopt the `anti-secession law' against Taiwan due to the reason that Taiwan is moving toward independence. However, the Pan-Blue alliance won the majority of seats in the legislative elections and does this explain that Taiwan's current situation is not entirely what China has imagined? We expect China to be cautious on legislating the `anti-secession law,' not to miscalculate or misjudge the direction of the public opinion in Taiwan. After all, the biggest task for both sides across the Taiwan Strait is not to miscalculate each other."

Journalist Sun Yang-Ming said in the conservative, prounification "United Daily News" (12/22):

". There has been a change in the fundamental strategic thinking and the attitude in China's policy toward the Taiwan issue. The change clearly tells the United States that China will use force against Taiwan when the development of the Taiwan issue reaches certain criteria, and China is thinking seriously about the war that may possibly break out.

"The change has transferred the argument over Taiwan's future and the problem of Taiwan independence to a burden on the United States. Therefore, the United States has to suffer the possible consequences accompanied by the political changes in Taiwan. The United States will inevitably warn the Chen administration about what cannot be touched, and the consequences it has to suffer once [what cannot be touched] are touched."

C) "Beijing's Anti-Secession Bill Will Further Alienate Taiwan"

The conservative, pro-Unification "China Post" said in an editorial (12/22):

". [But] the mainland leaders must understand that their plan to create a legal basis for taking harsh measures against Taiwan will have grave consequences. It will radicalize public opinion and prompt even greater popular support for the independence cause, making it more difficult for long-stalled bilateral

relations to move forward.

"In the worst case scenario, an escalation of political and military tensions could lead the two sides to a mutually destructive conflict, an unfortunate outcome neither side would want to see.

"For the two sides to return to the negotiating table, the U.S. may have to play a more active role in bridging the gap between Taipei and Beijing exerting its diplomatic influence with the two parties. Washington has been reluctant to mediate in the longstanding cross-Strait dispute. But Beijing's growing tendency to resort to military force should point to the need for the U.S. government to intervene more forcefully. ."

PAAL